Flury considers valerianic, formic, and acrylic acids particularly important in relation to nervous symptoms. The so-called meningitic form of Ascaris infection can be caused by any of several substances (alcohols, aldehydes, esters) acting on the meninges and producing increased intracranial tension from stimulation of the secretion of cerebrospinal fluid. Of nitrogenous compounds Flury has found a capillary poison which, when administered to dogs, causes fatal intestinal hemorrhage. The purin bases isolated may cause marked irritative effects in the central nervous system. The anemia seen at times in patients infected with ascaris may be due to the continued absorption of hemolytic substances. In this connection the most important are the unsaturated fatty acids and acrylic acid. Furthermore, injury to the blood may be due to reducing substances and those which inhibit coagulation. Additional toxins may be absorbed when the parasites die in the intestines and undergo decomposition.

Deodorizing Excreta.—A. Czerny (*Berlin. klin. Woch.*, 1912, xlix, 450), refers to the disagreeableness of odors in the sick room. Not only the patient but the attendants as well are annoyed. In a large hospital ward the nuisance becomes even more serious. A simple deodorant for feces is highly desirable. At the suggestion of Uhlenhuth, Czerny tried antiformin. He finds that about 50 c.c. of 10 per cent. antiformin causes immediate and complete deodorization of fluid or soft stools. With formed feces the result is accomplished somewhat less quickly by pouring antiformin upon them, for the quantity used is not sufficient to cover the feces. Another use for the deodorant is its application to clothing, etc., repeatedly soiled by children. Even after the most thorough washing, some odor usually remains, but rinsing in 5 per cent. antiformin completely removes the odor without injury to the fabric. Again the method possesses an advantage in hospitals or dwellings which are unscreened, since the suppression of the odor greatly lessens the fly nuisance. Because of the low cost of antiformin (in Germany) the method may be widely applied.

Leukocytic Inclusions in Scarlatina.—M. Kretschmer (*Berlin. klin. Woch.*, 1912, xlix, 499), confirms the findings of Döhle who recently reported inclusions in the polynuclear neutrophile cells in scarlet fever. Kretschmer has found Manson's stain the most satisfactory for the purpose. A stock solution of 2 gm. methylene blue dissolved in 100 c.c. of boiling 5 per cent. borax solution is prepared. The blood smears are fixed in methyl alcohol, or in other ways, and are stained with a dilution of the stock solution, which should be transparent when held to the light. Stain 10 to 30 seconds, wash, dry, and mount. Red blood cells are light green to greenish blue, nuclei of leukocytes dark blue with reddish tint, and the inclusions are usually a somewhat paler blue, while the proplasm of the white blood cells is practically unstained. The inclusions vary in number from one to six. The form is not uniform; round or oval bodies the size of cocci, at times placed close together, appear, or crescent-shaped bodies with round or pointed ends are seen. They are invisible in the fresh specimen or with dark field illumination. Kretschmer has found these inclusions in the neutrophilic cells of 30 consecutive cases of scarlatina without exception.

From the beginning of the infection, even before the eruption appears, they are present in the great majority of cells, so that with the leukocytosis, which is usually present, there is no difficulty in finding them. They persist till the fourth day and may be found as late as the twenty-eighth day following the onset. With recrudescence of fever the bodies do not reappear in the blood. Kretschmer has been able to observe only 2 cases before the eruptions occurred. In one, the bodies were present in a number of the white cells the day preceding the eruption, in the other they appeared with the eruption. A new-born infant whose mother became ill with scarlatina a few days after its birth, escaped infection; in the mother's blood the inclusions were present, in the infant's absent. In several instances where the eruption was atypical, the presence of the inclusions settled the diagnosis. In other diseases Döhle found similar inclusions in only 3 instances—1 case of pneumonia and 2 of carcinoma. Kretschmer has examined 70 other individuals, 20 of whom were normal, and found inclusions in 4—1 case of pneumonia with suppurating cervical glands and 2 cases of diphtheria with streptococcus empyema and 1 of tuberculosis. In the 3 septic cases, he thinks it possible that scarlatina played a part in the etiology, but in a streptococcus septicema, no inclusions were found. He has observed only 2 anginas, one follicular tonsilitis and one Vincent's angina; neither showed inclusions. The inclusions bid fair to be of great significance in the differential diagnosis of exanthemata, Kretschmer believes.

The Establishment of Treponema Pallidum as the Causative Agent of Syphilis, and the Cultural Differentiation between this Organism and Certain Morphologically Allied Spirochetæ.—HIDEYO NOGUCHI (*Canadian Med. Assoc. Jour.*, 1912, iv, 269) reports that to establish an etiological relationship between an organism and the morbid process associated with it, Koch has postulated that the organism must be found constantly in sufficiently large numbers, that it must not be found in other diseases, and that it must be capable of producing similar pathological changes, when introduced into a suitable host in pure culture, as it does in the disease of which it is supposed to be the cause. In addition at present, immunity, anaphylaxis, and allergy have been proved to be essential factors in the determination of an organism as cause of a given disease. Noguchi gives the history of the investigations in morphology, animal innoculation, and for growth in pure culture, which have established Treponema pallidum as the cause of syphilis. Culturally Treponema pallidum shows strict anaërobiosis, requires fresh sterile animal or human tissue and serum in the media, does not produce coagulation or a putrefactive odor. The spirochetes grow by longitudinal division. They differ from the microdentium, a morphologically similar organism, by the facts that the latter grows more easily, is less anaërobic, produces a putrefactive odor, and after several weeks in fluid culture may produce a loose coagulation. In order to use the pure culture of Treponema pallidum for advancing knowledge of syphilis, immunity, and anaphylaxis must be considered. Noguchi found an allergic state of the skin to be present in almost every case of the tertiary stage, and in a large percentage of cases of latent and hereditary disease. By introducing a small quantity of a devitalized pure culture of pallida into the epidermis in such, a reaction is